



MARTIN VAN BUREN, Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne,
DOWDY UTTER, of Clemont.

CONGRESSIONAL.
1st District CLAYTON WEBB, of Hamilton,
2d " JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke,
3d " R. D. FOREMAN, of Green,
4th " JUDITH JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign,
5th " DAVID HENNING, of Lucas,
6th " GEORGE BEACH, of Wood,
7th " JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown,
8th " THOMAS MERRADY, of Ross,
9th " VALENTINE KEFFER, of Pickaway,
10th " JAMES PARKER, of Licking,
11th " CLEVELAND P. CHERY, of Marion,
12th " GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto,
13th " CAUTION C. COVY, of Morgan,
14th " ISAAC M. LANSING, of Guernsey,
15th " WALTER JAMISON, of Harrison,
16th " SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tuscarawas,
17th " JAMES FORBES, of Carroll,
18th " NEAL MCCOY, of Wayne,
19th " MILO STONE, of Summit,
20th " BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake,
21st " STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,

DAVID TOD, of Trumbull.

THE CADIZ SENTINEL.

EDITED BY L. HARPER.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE."

CADIZ, OHIO:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1844.

CANDIDATES.

The following publication by the Democratic Central Committee of this County, will explain itself. No returns have been received from some of the Townships; and whether they have voted or not, we are not advised. The names mentioned in the following publication, will compose the ticket, unless other returns are received, to change the result.

The undersigned members of the Democratic Central Committee of Harrison county, Ohio, do hereby certify the following to be result of the election, under the popular vote system held on the first day of April instant, for the purpose of electing or nominating candidates for State and County officers, at the coming election in 1844, in said Harrison county, to wit:

Among the several candidates for Representative Charles Warfel had 123 maj.
For County Auditor, John Sharp had 263 "
For Commissioner, David Finicum had 65 "
For Recorder, Matthew M. Sloan had 607 "
For Director of the Poor, Jacob Hines 10 "

The above is the result of ten townships heard from.
WM. MILLIGAN,
JNO. MILLIKIN,
JOHN BEALL,
J. R. HUNTER,
THOS. D. GRIMES,
JAMES MCNUTT,
JOHN MCNEILL,
J. MCGONAGLE,
T. C. VINCENT,
Democratic Central Committee.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Dunder and blixen, but the coon sheets are making a fuss about the Connecticut election! We like to hear them crow occasionally, just for greens! Victories to come, of late, have been "like angels' visits, few and far between."

We have not seen full returns from Connecticut. But it is certain there has been no choice of Governor by the people. The whigs will have a majority on joint ballot, which will enable them finally to elect their governor, and a U. S. Senator in place of the Hon. S. W. Huntington (whig) or re-elect him. They also expect to elect a Senator in the place of the Hon. John M. Niles (dem.) whose term does not expire until the 4th of March, 1849 merely because he has been unwell during the present session!

It is said that the coons bargained with the abolitionists to assist them in bringing about this result, and promised them in return a U. S. Senator!

The coon vote in the state is about 1,798 less than it was in 1840. There has either been a great falling off in their strength, or they laid pipe in 1840! While on the other hand the Democratic vote has been increased about 3,118 since 1840, and about 1,000 greater than it ever was before.

OREGON.

The South Carolina papers say that Mr. Calhoun goes into the cabinet with a disposition to compromise away a portion of Oregon to England. We hope this is not so, but in truth we fear, judging from the past course of Mr. Calhoun in relation to the territory of Oregon, that he is not the man at this time, who will maintain our rights. Our title to Oregon from the 42d parallel of North latitude to 54 deg. 40 min. North latitude, is as clear as our title to the State of Ohio, and if Mr. Calhoun is willing to give one half of this way, he will soon learn that the American people understand the art of pulling triggers! For the life of us we never could see any thing to negotiate about. It is the duty of Congress to organize a territorial Government forthwith, and protect our citizens who have located or may hereafter locate, west of the Rocky mountains. These foreign lords who come over the water to negotiate for that which does not belong to them, should be kicked from our shores.

♫The Pittsburghers have held a meeting, with a view of establishing a Rural Cemetery. That is right.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The Late War—Federal Misrepresentation—Exposed—base Falsehoods nailed to the counter—Facts taken from History—Read and Circulate.

The following article credited to an Albany paper, we find in the Wheeling Times of a late date:

It is a notorious and incontrovertible fact, that Martin Van Buren was the steady and active opponent of the last War. He was the organ of the Peace Party, and the bitter denouncer of Mr. Madison and the strong friends of that conflict, as glorious in its character and its results. Let this be remembered!—*Albany Daily Citizen.*

And a paper nearer home, the Cadiz Whig Standard has the following, which is part of a three column notice of the Sentinel:

"The party known as the Republican party, were the advocates of the war of 1812. Prominent among its opponents, were Martin Van Buren of New York, and James Buchanan of Pennsylvania: in opposition to James Madison, the Republican President, and friend of the war," &c. &c.

Now mark how plain a statement will put these falsehoods down. We shall show that instead of Mr. Van Buren being opposed to the late war, he was its eloquent and zealous supporter—and we pledge our veracity as a man, that all the FACTS we collect below, are authentic, and every reader may place the fullest confidence in them.

In 1809, Mr. Van Buren resided at Hudson, when he first began to take a part in politics.—On the 31st of January in that year a meeting of the democratic citizens of that place was held, "friendly to the measures of the government in their resistance to the outrages of foreign powers, and determined to support them in the exercise of their legal duties and constitutional authorities." Mr. Jefferson was then President.—

At this meeting Mr. Van Buren was appointed chairman on the committee to draft resolutions, and before they were presented to the meeting, according to the "Bee" newspaper, he made a speech of considerable length and of varied and unquestioned excellence. His address (says that paper) reflected the highest credit upon his talents as an orator, his patriotism as an American, and his feelings as a man. The wrongs of our country, the forbearance of our Government, the unprincipled conduct of the Opposition, and the duty of every good citizen to support the laws and constituted authority of the nation, were expressed in language glowing with the riches of eloquence and animated with the fire of patriotism and energy of truth. He concluded by offering a series of resolutions, a portion of which we here insert, not having room for them all:—

"Resolved, That the citizens here assembled, having full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President, Vice President, and Congress of the United States, feel themselves bound by every tie which attaches them to their country, to testify their readiness to support them in the measures they have adopted, to protect and defend the honor and interest of our country.
[The following resolution gives an accurate description of the present federal whig party, who resort to log cabin and hard cider gull traps to catch votes. The same party in 1809, when Mr. Van Buren penned these resolutions, had as much contempt for the intelligence of the people as they have now.]
"Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that they entertain a high regard and estimation for the rights of opinion and free discussion, and that they will always be found opposed to any attempts to destroy or impair those inestimable privileges; but that they are constrained to say that the leaders of the present Opposition, by their unparalleled industry in representing us to the nations of Europe as a divided people—by their constant and virulent clamors against the measures of Government, without even daring to propose a substitute—by their gross and wanton misrepresentations of the motives and conduct of the Administration—by their seditious and tumultuous proceedings at public meetings, sacrificing the honor, and jeopardizing the interests of the nation—by their obvious and unprincipled predilection and partiality for one of the enemies of our country—by their countenancing, and thereby encouraging the violation of our laws, and their open disrespect of the constituted authorities—by exciting a spirit of dissension and anarchy—by addressing themselves to the basest, and setting in motion the vilest and most abandoned, passions of the public—and by their total disregard to truth in their discussions and animadversions upon the measures of Government—have forfeited all claim to public confidence, and merit the imprecations of an enlightened and honorable people.

"Resolved, That the members of this meeting entertaining a high and undiminished regard for the constituted authorities of our country and warmly and fervently devoted to the honor and interests, do solemnly engage to support the government in the measures which they have adopted, or may adopt, to obtain redress for our national injuries and protection to our national rights; that they never will be driven from a fair and manly support of this resolution by the power of our enemies, or the threats of faction; and that should government be forced to abandon the pacific policy it has pursued, and unsheathe the sword, they will be found at their posts, ready and willing to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in their country's cause.

In 1810 Mr. V. B. reported and sustained resolutions in meetings at Hudson, in support of James Madison, and responded to the nomination of Daniel D. Tompkins for Governor, and John Broome for Lieut. Governor. In one of the resolutions he spoke of the course pursued by the federal party, saying among other things:
"That by their total prostitution of principle, and utter disregard of the first duties which they owe to their country, they are sowing the seeds of future and permanent distresses; and that when we behold them exerting every facility, and straining every nerve to justify or palliate (as the occasion may require) the unheard of perfidy, the disgusting duplicity, and the tyrannical oppression of the British Government, at the same time attributing to the government of their own country the injurious effects of that perfidy, that hypocrisy, and that oppression, we feel ourselves justified in declaring that they are either the abject slaves of the most inveterate lust for office and power, or that they indulge a criminal predilection for that nation, at the expense of their own country, its honor, and its best interests."

In 1811, April 8, at a democratic meeting in Hudson, Mr. V. B. offered the following among other resolutions:
Resolved, That we still entertain undiminished confidence in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of James Madison, President of the United States, that we have fully realized, in his administration, what we fondly anticipated before his election, and that he is entirely entitled to the esteem and veneration of every consistent republican."
In the spring of 1812, the republican members of the New York Legislature nominated De Witt Clinton, as a candidate for the Presidency.
In April, 1812, Mr. Van Buren was elected a member of the Senate of New York.
Mr. Van Buren, in giving his support to the nomination of Mr. Clinton, consulted what he believed to be the wishes of the Republican party in the State of New York. The Federalists in the New York Legislature in 1812, did not vote for the Clinton electoral ticket; but ran one of their own to which they gave 46 votes. None but Republicans voted for the Clinton ticket, and up to that time Clinton's fidelity to republican principles had never been called in question.
A third, or Anti-Clinton ticket, was run by a portion of the Republican party, which received twenty-eight votes, while the regular Republican or Clinton ticket received seventy-four votes, all thorough Republicans, friends of the war and its vigorous prosecution. This vote so far from proving that Mr. Van Buren was a Federalist, proves exactly the reverse; for Clinton was the nominated candidate for the Republicans of New York. It was not until about seven years afterwards that Clinton separated himself from the Republican party, and became a favorite with the federalists."

In June, 1812, war was declared.
In November, 1812, the Legislature, and Mr. Van Buren, one of a committee for that purpose, wrote a reply to the Governor's speech, fully sustaining the declaration of war.
When that reply was under discussion, he voted against proposed amendments, condemning the war.
In March, 1813, he made a report in the Senate, laudatory of our brave navy, and evincing continued confidence in the acts of the General Government.
He voted for a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to subscribe \$500,000 to a loan proposed by the General Government as means for carrying on the war.

In 1813, March 9, the Republican members of the Legislature made an "address to their constituents," which was from the pen of Mr. Van Buren. We quote from that address the following eloquent and patriotic sentiments, and request the opposition as well as our democratic friends to peruse it with attention. It is of itself a most triumphant vindication of the course of Mr. V. B. and should bring deep crimson on the cheek of that person who could have the hardihood to say that he was opposed to the last war. Again we say read it:
FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Your country is at war, and Great Britain is her enemy. Indulge us in a brief examination of the causes which have led to it; and brief as from the necessary limits of an address it must be, we yet hope it will be found sufficient to convince every honest man of the high justice, and indispensable necessity of the attitude which our government has taken; to support it in that attitude and of the paralytic views of those who refuse to do so.
After a summary of the causes which brought on the war, the address goes on—
Under such accumulated circumstances of insult and of injury, we ask again, what was your Government to do? We put the question, not to that faction which misrepresents the government to the people, and the people to the government; traduces one half of the nation to cajole the other—and by keeping up distrust and division, wishes to become the proud arbiter of the fortune and fame of America!—not to them, but to every sound head and honest heart in the nation it is that we put the question: What was your Government to do? Was she basely and ingloriously to abandon the rights for which you and your fathers fought and bled? Was she so early to cower to the nation which had sought to strangle us in our infancy, and which has never ceased to retard our approach to manhood? No: we will not for a moment doubt, that every man who is in truth and in fact an American, will say that WAR, AND WAR ALONE, was our only refuge from national degradation; and our only course to national prosperity.

But to crown this picture of folly, and of mischief, they approach you under a garb which at once evinces their contempt for your understanding, and their total want of confidence in your patriotism; under a garb which should receive the most distinct marks of your detestation; they are "THE FRIENDS OF PEACE!" While our enemies are waging against us as a cruel and bloody war, they cry "Peace!" While our western wilds are withering with the bones of our murdered women and children—while their blood is yet trickling down the walls of their former habitations—while the Indian war whoop and the British drum, are in unison saluting the ears, and the British dagger and the Indian tomahawk suspended over the heads of our citizens—at such a time, when the soul of every man who has sensibility to feel his country's wrongs and the spirit to defend her rights, should be in arms—it is that they cry peace! While the brave American tar, the intrepid defender of our rights, and redeemer of our national character, the present boast and future honor of our land, is impressed by force into a service he detests, which compels a brother to imbue his hands in a brother's blood, while he is yet "tossing upon the surface of the ocean, and mingling his groans with those tempests less savage than his persecutors, that wail him to a returnless distance from his family and his home?"—it is at such a period, when there can be no peace, without sacrificing every thing valuable—that our feelings are insulted, the public arm paralyzed, and the public ear stunned by the dastardly and incessant cry of Peace! What, fellow-citizens, must be the opinion which they entertain of you? Can any man be so stupid as not to perceive that it is an appeal to your fears, to your avarice, and to all the baser passions which actuate the human heart? That it is approaching you in the manner in which alone those puny politicians who buzz about you, and thicken the political atmosphere, say you are accessible through your fears and your pockets? Can any American citizen be so profligate as not to spurn indignantly the base libel on his character?

Suffer yourselves not to be deceived by the

pretence, that because Great Britain has been forced by her subjects to make a qualified appeal of her orders, our Government ought to abandon her ground. That ground was taken to resist two great and crying grievances, the destruction of our commerce, and the imprisonment of our seamen. The latter is the most important, in proportion as we prefer liberty and the lives of our citizens to their property. Distrust, therefore, the man who could advise your Government at any time, and more especially at this time—when your brave sailors are exciting the admiration, and forcing the respect of an astonished world, when their deeds of heroic valor make old Ocean smile at the humiliation of her ancient tyrant—at such a time, we say again, mark the man who would countenance Government in COMMUTING OUR SAILORS' RIGHTS for the safety of OUR MERCHANTS' GOODS.

He was the author of the eloquent appeal to the people of New York by the republican members of the legislature in support of the war, which did much to secure the re-election of D. D. Tompkins to the office of Governor in April, 1813.

At the session of 1813-14 Mr. Van Buren was still the eloquent defender of the war, of the patriotic Governor Tompkins, and the Republican administration of the General Government.

At the close of the session, on the 14th April 1814, he addressed a large and general meeting of the Republicans at Albany, with great energy and effect; and in conclusion, presented a preamble and resolutions eloquent in defence of the war, and in just denunciation of the atrocious conduct of the Federal leaders.

His efforts to secure the triumph of the Republican party in the spring of 1814, placed the entire government of the State in their hands.

At an extra session of the Legislature, held in the fall of the disastrous year of 1814, Mr. Van Buren was again the author of an eloquent reply to the speech of Governor Tompkins, full of devotion to the rights, interests, and honor of his country.

This first step was followed up by an ardent support of sufficient war measures, among which was an act to raise and put at the disposition of the General Government for two years an army of 12,000 men. This act was not only supported, but originally drawn up by Mr. Van Buren.

In February, 1815, Mr. Van Buren drew up the resolutions adopted by the State of New York, approving with enthusiasm the conduct of Gen. Jackson and his brave army, in the defence of New Orleans.

We quote the resolutions:
"Resolved, Unanimously, as the sense of this Legislature, That Major General Andrew Jackson, and the gallant officers and soldiers under his command, for their noble defence of the city of New Orleans, that important military post and grand emporium of commerce, especially in the ever memorable conflict of the 8th of January last, do eminently deserve the unanimous applause and the lasting gratitude of their country."
"Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this Legislature be and they are hereby presented to Major General Jackson, and the officers and soldiers under his command for that heroic and glorious achievement."

In the same month he drew up a report recommending to the legislature a loan of \$50,000 to the General Government to pay the militia, which had been discharged from the service without compensation, in consequence of the exhausted condition of the National Treasury.

In that year, he was appointed by the Republican party Attorney General of the State, and in the fall, being still a member of the Senate, he was selected to write the answer to the Governor's speech.

Fellow-citizens, above you have THE FACTS relative to the course pursued by Martin Van Buren in relation to the last year. We ask you to preserve this paper, and when your unprincipled opponents have sought to say against him as regards that war, refute it on the spot, and don't by any means let them escape until they acknowledge their error.

A few of the opposition have the honesty to do justice to Mr. Van Buren, and among this class we may enumerate Col. STONE, of the Commercial Advertiser, New York, whose letter was recently published in the Sentinel. It is only the reckless coon editors who have the impudence to reiterate the oft refuted charge that Mr. Van Buren opposed the late war, and they seem to practice on the sentiment that "a lie once told, and well stuck to, is as good as the truth."

Is Mr. Clay for Protection?

♫Mr. Clay goes more and more for Free Trade, as he travels on and talks. His last speech was a few days since at Columbus, Georgia. He now declares himself for the Compromise in future!!! Hear him—hear him. He said of the Compromise:

"Influenced by a desire to avert the coming danger, anxious to perpetuate the union and give place to a distracted country, he had brought forward the compromise act, and aided in its passage. In his subsequent life he had adhered to its provisions."—♫AND SHOULD DO SO IN FUTURE!!!

In Clay's Hanover speech, of the 17th June, 1840, he asserts these principles to be those entertained by him on the subject of protection:

"The question cannot be, ought not to be, but of measure and degree. I adopt that of the compromise act, not because it is irreparable, but because it met the sanction of the nation. Stability with moderate and certain protection, is far more important than instability, the necessary consequence of high protection. BUT THE PROTECTION OF THE COMPROMISE ACT WILL BE ADEQUATE for the most, if not as to all interests. The twenty per cent. which it stipulates, cash duties, home valuations, and the list of free articles inserted in the act for the particular advantage of the manufacturer, will insure, I trust, SUFFICIENT PROTECTION."

An arrival from Cartagena brings accounts of a battle fought at Santa Rosa, (Peru) between Gen. Guardo, and the insurgents under Costello and Nieto, in which the former was defeated and their whole infantry taken prisoners. Gen Santa Cruz, it is said, landed in Peru to take part in the revolutionary movements, and it was reported had been taken prisoner.

"Watchman, what of the night?"
The skies are bright, and betoken much for the democracy, in every section of our beloved country. It is easy to assert that a particular State is certain for Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay, but mere assertions have little weight now-a-days. People like to deal in facts and figures, rather than assertions and guessings. In 1840 many of the states composing the old democratic phalanx, deviated from the path of rectitude and correct principles; but how do they stand now?—It will be seen by the statement below, that all the erring states have nobly redeemed themselves from the stains of hard cider folly. Is it reasonable to suppose that they will again embrace the harlot, FEDERALISM? We throw not.

HOW STANDS THE UNION?
New York.—We compare the result of the last Presidential campaign in 1840, in that State with the prospects of 1844, what a cheering contrast presents itself. Then the Legislature stood, in the Senate, 21 whigs to 11 democrats, and in the assembly 61 whigs to 62 democrats.—Whig majority on joint ballot 14; and on the popular vote whig majority, 13,297. The Congressional delegation stood 19 whig to 21 democrat. The Senate stands now 26 democrats to 6 whigs, the assembly 91 democrats to 37 whigs, democratic majority on joint ballot 74, and on the popular vote, democratic majority of 20,000, and the congressional delegation stands now 24 democrats to 10 whigs.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In 1840 the Senate stood 20 whigs, and 13 democrats, the House 51 whigs and 49 democrats—whig majority on joint ballot 9, with 343 whig majority on the popular vote. Now, the democratic majority on joint ballot is 27, and 14,000 democratic majority on the popular vote.

MAINE.—In 1840 the whig majority was 411, in 1841 her democratic majority on the popular vote was 10,000, which continues firm.

INDIANA.—In 1840 the legislature stood in the Senate, 15 democrats and 32 whigs; in the House 22 democrats to 78 whigs, whig majority on joint ballot 73, whig majority on the popular vote 13,677; for Congress, 6 out of 7 were whigs. The Senate stands now 27 democrats to 23 whigs.—House 55 democrats, to 45 whigs, democratic majority on joint ballot 14, and a democratic Governor (for the first) all by several thousand majority.

MICHIGAN.—In 1840 the Legislature stood, in the Senate 12 whigs and 5 democrats.—House 28 whigs, and 18 democrats, whig majority on joint ballot 17, whig majority on the popular vote 1,804, and a whig member of congress. This year returns not one whig Senator, and but two whig Representatives, the democrats elected their Governor by a majority of 6,000.

NEW JERSEY.—In 1840, the whig majority on the popular vote was 2,417,—whig majority in the Council 8, and 29 whig majority in the Assembly and the whole of the Congressional delegation.—The democratic majority now stands 20 on joint ballot, 4 out of 5, democratic congressmen, democratic majority on the popular vote some 6,000, and a democratic Governor.

MISSISSIPPI.—In 1840 the whig majority on the popular vote was 5,223, at the late election, they have elected a democratic Governor, and a democratic majority of 33 on joint ballot.

OHIO.—In 1840 had 23,391 whig majority on the popular vote, a whig Governor, a whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of 24, and 12 out of 19 congressmen. Now the democrats have 6,000 majority on the popular vote, 12 out of 21 congressmen the whigs enjoy an accidental meagre majority of 2 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

CONNECTICUT.—Gave the whigs in 1840 6,330 majority on the popular vote, a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and the entire congressional delegation. Now the whole delegation in congress is democratic, and the popular vote decidedly democratic.

LOUISIANA.—In 1840, the whig majority was 3,679 and a whig majority of the congressional delegation, now the congressmen are all democrats and a democratic majority on the popular vote.

GEORGIA.—In 1840, gave 8,380, whig majority and an entire whig delegation to congress. The delegation now stands 6 dems. and 2 whigs.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In 1840 sent eight whigs and five democrats to congress, and under the new apportionment now sends five democrats and four whigs to the new congress.

KENTUCKY.—In 1840 sent eleven whigs and two democrats to the old and now sends 5 democrats, and 5 whigs to the new congress.

TEXAS.—In the old congress sent 8 whigs and five democrats, and now has elected 6 democrats to 5 whigs in the next congress.

RHODE ISLAND.—Had 2 members in the old congress and now sends but one whig to the new congress.

VERMONT.—In 1840 gave 14,462 whig majority on the popular vote, sent an entire whig delegation of five to congress, now they have elected but two whigs.—The democrats have elected one member and stand a chance for another.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.—has elected 28 democrats in the Legislature, to eleven whigs, and has elected a democratic Representative in congress.

As for Illinois, Alabama, Arkansas, Virginia, South Carolina and New Hampshire, the Israel of democracy went not astray with the revolting nineteen, they stand firm and untrifled.

In 1840 they sent 36 democrats and 14 whigs to congress, they now send 41 democrats and five whigs.

In 1840 the House of Representatives in congress consisted of 142 whigs, 95 democrats, under the apportionment of 1830. The present congress in the House of Representatives is composed of 223 members, of whom 201 have been elected, 142 of whom are Democrats, and sixty-three whigs. In 1840 the whig majority was 29 in the same States which now give 79 of a democratic majority, showing a gain of 110.

Electors for President.
The following is the new apportionment of Electors of President among the several States. It is a table worth preserving, as the campaign is close by:

Maine, 9 South Carolina, 9
New Hampshire, 6 Georgia, 19
Massachusetts, 12 Alabama, 9
Vermont, 4 Louisiana, 6
Rhode Island, 4 Mississippi, 6
Connecticut, 6 Tennessee, 13
New York, 36 Kentucky, 12
New Jersey, 7 Ohio, 23
Pennsylvania, 26 Indiana, 11
Delaware, 3 Michigan, 5
Maryland, 8 Illinois, 9
Virginia, 17 Missouri, 9
North Carolina, 12 Arkansas, 3

Total, 275
Necessary to a choice, 138
Gov. CARROLL, died at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 22d of March, in the 67th year of his age.

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CONNECTICUT.—Gave the whigs in 1840 6,330 majority on the popular vote, a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and the entire congressional delegation. Now the whole delegation in congress is democratic, and the popular vote decidedly democratic.

LOUISIANA.—In 1840, the whig majority was 3,679 and a whig majority of the congressional delegation, now the congressmen are all democrats and a democratic majority on the popular vote.

GEORGIA.—In 1840, gave 8,380, whig majority and an entire whig delegation to congress. The delegation now stands 6 dems. and 2 whigs.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In 1840 sent eight whigs and five democrats to congress, and under the new apportionment now sends five democrats and four whigs to the new congress.

KENTUCKY.—In 1840 sent eleven whigs and two democrats to the old and now sends 5 democrats, and 5 whigs to the new congress.

TEXAS.—In the old congress sent 8 whigs and five democrats, and now has elected 6 democrats to 5 whigs in the next congress.

RHODE ISLAND.—Had 2 members in the old congress and now sends but one whig to the new congress.

VERMONT.—In 1840 gave 14,462 whig majority on the popular vote, sent an entire whig delegation of five to congress, now they have elected but two whigs.—The democrats have elected one member and stand a chance for another.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.—has elected 28 democrats in the Legislature, to eleven whigs, and has elected a democratic Representative in congress.

As for Illinois, Alabama, Arkansas, Virginia, South Carolina and New Hampshire, the Israel of democracy went not astray with the revolting nineteen, they stand firm and untrifled.

In 1840 they sent 36 democrats and 14 whigs to congress, they now send 41 democrats and five whigs.

In 1840 the House of Representatives in congress consisted of 142 whigs, 95 democrats, under the apportionment of 1830. The present congress in the House of Representatives is composed of 223 members, of whom 201 have been elected, 142 of whom are Democrats, and sixty-three whigs. In 1840 the whig majority was 29 in the same States which now give 79 of a democratic majority, showing a gain of 110.

Electors for President.
The following is the new apportionment of Elect